

value of the property used for the assessment if the assessed value is computed at less than 100 percent of that market value);

(4) The year-end book value of non-publicly traded stock, the year-end exchange value of corporate stock, or the face value of corporate bonds or comparable securities;

(5) The net worth of a business partnership;

(6) The equity value of an individually owned business; or

(7) Any other recognized indication of value (such as the last sale on a stock exchange).

Example 1. An official has a \$4,000 savings account in Bank A. His spouse has a \$2,500 certificate of deposit issued by Bank B and his dependent daughter has a \$200 savings account in Bank C. The official does not have to disclose the deposits, as the total value of the deposits in any one bank does not exceed \$5,000. Note, however, that the source, and if he is a public filer the amount, of interest income from any bank is required to be reported under § 2634.302(b) of this subpart if it exceeds the reporting threshold for income. See § 2634.309 of this subpart for disclosure coverage of spouses and dependent children.

Example 2. Public filer R has a collection of post-impressionist paintings which have been carefully selected over the years. From time to time, as new paintings have been acquired to add to the collection, R has made sales of both less desirable works from his collection and paintings of various schools which he acquired through inheritance. Under these circumstances, R must report the value of all the paintings he retains as interests in property pursuant to this section, as well as income from the sales of paintings pursuant to § 2634.302(b) of this subpart. Recurrent sales from a collection indicate that the collection is being held for investment or the production of income.

Example 3. A reporting individual has investments which her broker holds as an IRA and invests in stocks, bonds, and mutual funds. Each such asset having a fair market value in excess of \$1,000 at the close of the reporting period must be separately listed, and also the value must be shown if she is a public filer. See § 2634.311(c) of this subpart for attachment of brokerage statements in lieu of listing, in the event of extensive holdings. Note that for a mutual fund held in this IRA investment account, its underlying assets must also be separately detailed, unless it qualifies as an excepted investment fund, pursuant to § 2634.310 of this subpart.

[57 FR 11808, Apr. 7, 1992; 57 FR 21854, May 22, 1992]

§ 2634.302 Income.

(a) *Noninvestment income.* (1) Each financial disclosure report filed pursuant to this part, whether public or confidential, shall disclose the source, type, and in the case of public financial disclosure reports the actual amount or value, of earned or other noninvestment income in excess of \$200 from any one source which is received by the filer or has accrued to his benefit during the reporting period, including:

(i) Salaries, fees, commissions, wages and any other compensation for personal services (other than from United States Government employment);

(ii) Retirement benefits (other than from United States Government employment, including the Thrift Savings Plan, or from Social Security);

(iii) Any honoraria, and the date services were provided, including payments made or to be made to charitable organizations on behalf of the filer in lieu of honoraria; and

(iv) Any other noninvestment income, such as prizes, awards, or discharge of indebtedness.

NOTE: In calculating the amount of an honorarium, subtract any actual and necessary travel expenses incurred by the recipient and one relative. For example, if such expenses are paid or reimbursed by the honorarium source, they shall not be counted as part of the honorarium payment; if the expenses are paid or reimbursed by the individual receiving the honorarium, the amount of honorarium shall be reduced by the amount of such expenses.

Example 1. An official is a participant in a retirement plan of Coastal Airlines. Pursuant to such plan, the official and his spouse receive passage on some Coastal flights without charge, and they receive passage on other flights at a discounted fare. The difference between what Coastal charges members of the public generally and what the official and his spouse are charged for a particular flight is deemed income in-kind and must be disclosed by this reporting individual if it exceeds the \$200 threshold.

Example 2. An official serves on the board of directors at a bank, for which he receives a \$500 fee each calendar quarter. He also receives an annual fee of \$1,500 for service as trustee of a private trust. In both instances, such fees received or earned during the reporting period must be disclosed, and if he is a public filer the actual amount must be shown.

(2) In the case of payments to charitable organizations in lieu of honoraria, public filers shall also file a separate confidential listing of recipients, along with dates and amounts of payments, to the extent known. (See 5 U.S.C. app. 102(a)(1)(A) and app. 501(c).)

(b) *Investment income.* Each financial disclosure report filed pursuant to this part, whether public or confidential, shall disclose:

(1) The source and type of investment income, characterized as dividends, rents, interest, capital gains, or income from qualified or excepted trusts or excepted investment funds (see § 2634.310 of this subpart), which is received by the filer or accrued to his benefit during the reporting period, and which exceeds \$200 in amount or value from any one source. Examples include, but are not limited to, income derived from real estate, collectible items, stocks, bonds, notes, copyrights, pensions, mutual funds, the investment portion of life insurance contracts, loans, and personal savings accounts (as defined in § 2634.301(c)(2) of this subpart). Note that for entities with portfolio holdings, such as Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA's), brokerage accounts, trusts, and mutual or pension funds, each underlying source of income must be separately disclosed, unless the entity qualifies for special treatment under § 2634.310 of this subpart. For public financial disclosure reports, the amount or value of income from each reported source shall also be disclosed and categorized in accordance with the following table:

- (i) Not more than \$1,000;
- (ii) Greater than \$1,000 but not more than \$2,500;
- (iii) Greater than \$2,500 but not more than \$5,000;
- (iv) Greater than \$5,000 but not more than \$15,000;
- (v) Greater than \$15,000 but not more than \$50,000;
- (vi) Greater than \$50,000 but not more than \$100,000;
- (vii) Greater than \$100,000 but not more than \$1,000,000; and
- (viii) Greater than \$1,000,000.

(2) The source, type, and in the case of public financial disclosure reports the actual amount or value, of gross income from a business, distributive

share of a partnership, joint business venture income, payments from an estate or an annuity or endowment contract, or any other items of income not otherwise covered by paragraphs (a) or (b)(1) of this section which are received by the filer or accrued to his benefit during the reporting period and which exceed \$200 from any one source.

Example 1. An official rents out a portion of his residence. He receives rental income of \$600 from one individual for four months and \$1,200 from another individual for the remaining eight months of the year covered by his incumbent financial disclosure report. He must identify the property, specify the type of income (rent), and if he is a public filer indicate the category of the total amount of rent received. (He must also disclose the asset information required by § 2634.301 of this subpart.)

Example 2. A reporting individual has three savings accounts with Bank A. One is in his name and earned \$85 in interest during the reporting period. One is in a joint account with his spouse and earned \$120 in interest. One is in his name and his dependent daughter's name and earned \$35 in interest. Since the aggregate interest income from this source exceeds \$200, the official must disclose the name of the bank, the type of income, and if he is a public filer, the category of the total amount of interest earned from all three accounts. (He must also disclose the accounts as assets under § 2634.301 of this subpart if, in the aggregate, they total more than \$5,000 in that bank.)

Example 3. An official has an ownership interest in a fast-food restaurant, from which she receives \$10,000 in annual income. She must specify on her financial disclosure report the type of income, such as partnership distributive share or gross business income, and if she is a public filer indicate the actual amount of such income. (Additionally, she must describe the business and categorize its asset value, pursuant to § 2634.301 of this subpart.)

[57 FR 11808, Apr. 7, 1992; 57 FR 21854, May 22, 1992, as amended at 63 FR 43068, Aug. 12, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 43068, Aug. 12, 1998, in § 2634.302, paragraph (a)(2) was revised and immediately stayed indefinitely.

§ 2634.303 Purchases, sales, and exchanges.

(a) *In general.* Except as indicated in § 2634.308(b) of this subpart, each public financial disclosure report filed pursuant to subpart B of this part shall include a brief description, the date and value (using the categories of value in